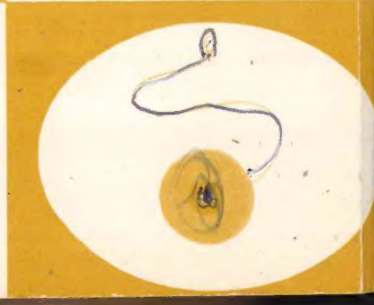
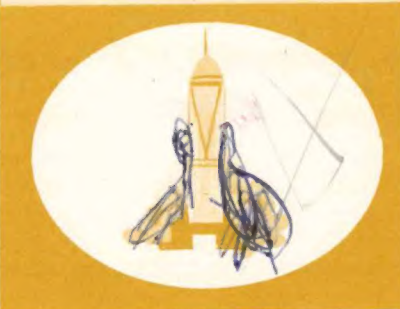
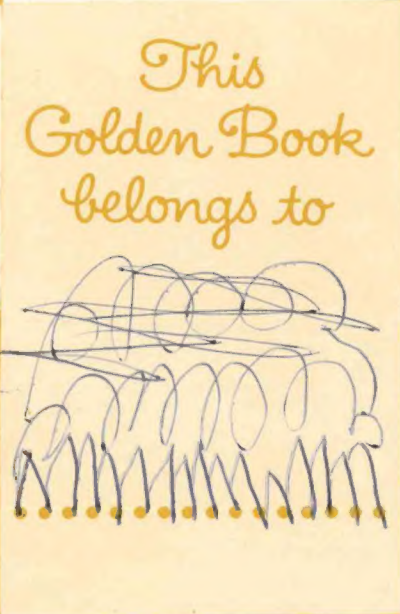


THE BOOK OF

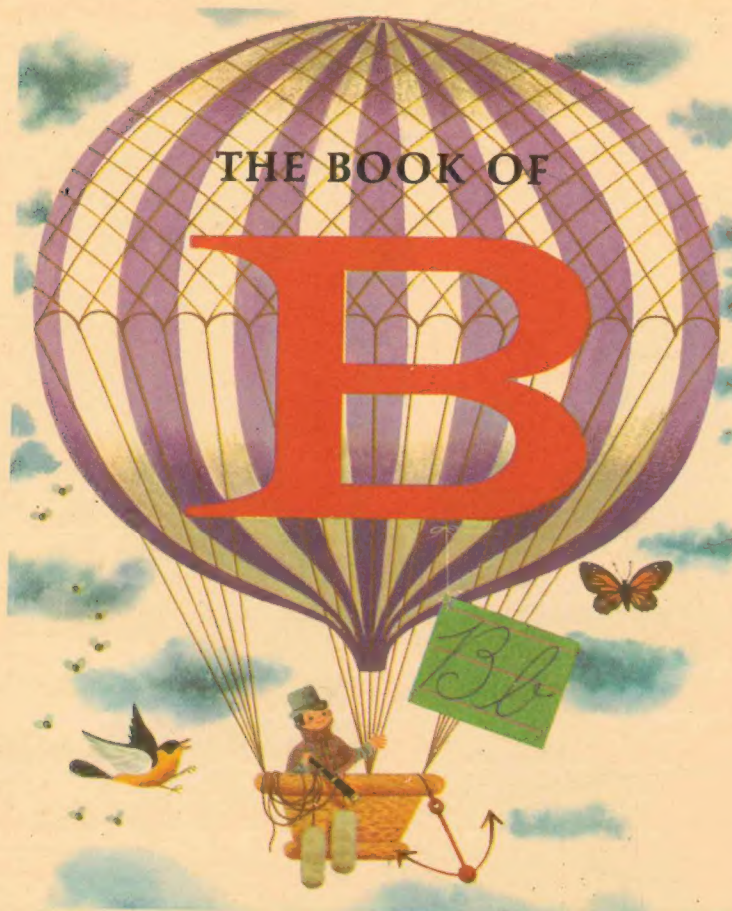
B

This book is all about birds and butterflies, bears  
and bicycles, and lots of other exciting B's.

*a Golden Book*



# MY FIRST GOLDEN LEARNING LIBRARY



CONSULTANT • BERTHA MORRIS PARKER  
BY JANE WERNER WATSON • PICTURES BY  
WILLIAM DUGAN • GOLDEN PRESS • NEW YORK

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# ball



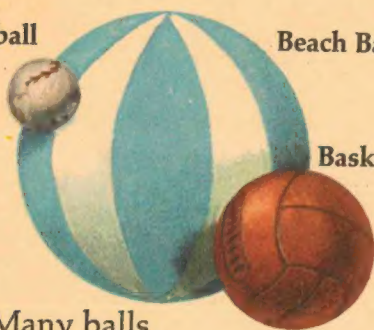
A ball is round.  
This seal is playing  
with a ball.  
We play games  
with balls, too.  
We play baseball.  
We play basketball.  
We play many ball games.



Baseball

Beach Ball

Basketball



Many balls  
are made of rubber  
so they bounce.



Our world is shaped like a ball.

# balloon



A balloon  
is a kind of ball.  
Some balloons  
are lighter than air.  
They have a light gas inside.  
They float in the air.



Weather Balloon



Some balloons can  
float high in the sky.  
Men send these big balloons up  
to find out what the weather  
is like high in the sky.  
They are called weather balloons.



Passenger Balloon

Before the days of airplanes  
men who wanted to fly  
rode in baskets  
tied to very large balloons.

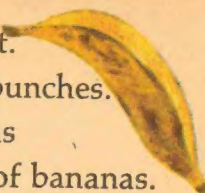


Army Blimp

Some balloons  
even had engines.  
These were called airships  
or dirigibles.

# banana

A banana is a fruit.  
Bananas grow in bunches.  
A banana plant has  
just one bunch of bananas.  
Bananas grow where it is hot.  
There people eat bananas  
almost every day.  
Sometimes they fry them  
or bake them  
or mash them.



# band

A band plays loud  
and lively music.  
The bandsmen march  
in parades.  
They have drums  
and horns  
and big trombones.



# bank



We save money in a bank.



A big bank keeps a record  
of money we put in  
or take out of the bank.

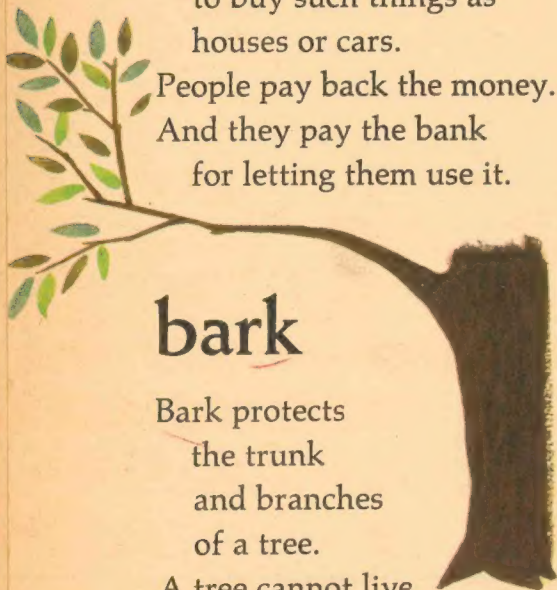
A bank loans money to people  
to buy such things as  
houses or cars.

People pay back the money.  
And they pay the bank  
for letting them use it.

# bark

Bark protects  
the trunk  
and branches  
of a tree.

A tree cannot live  
if all its bark is taken off.  
(Look up *trees* in the T book.  
Look up *cork* in the C book.)



# basket

Baskets are made  
in many sizes  
and shapes  
to hold  
many kinds of things.



A basket is woven.  
The strips go in and out.  
Many baskets are woven  
of reeds.  
The reeds bend best  
when they are fresh  
or damp.



# bear

Bears are big furry animals.

Bears can stand up  
on their back legs.

Some stand taller  
than a man.

Bears eat many sweet things.  
They eat honey made by bees.

They eat ripe sweet berries.

Bears eat bugs and fish  
and wild onions too.

They eat and grow fat.

In winter they sleep.

They live on their fat.

Baby bear cubs

are born during late winter.

Polar bears live in the north.

Their fur is almost as white  
as the ice and snow.



There are black bears  
and brown bears  
and yellow-red bears.

There are many kinds of bears.  
Most of them can climb trees.



# beaver



The beaver is an animal  
that builds.

Beavers nibble trees  
with their strong teeth  
until the trees fall down.  
They chew off branches.  
They drag them to a stream.  
They build a dam  
across the stream.  
The dam is made of branches  
packed with mud.

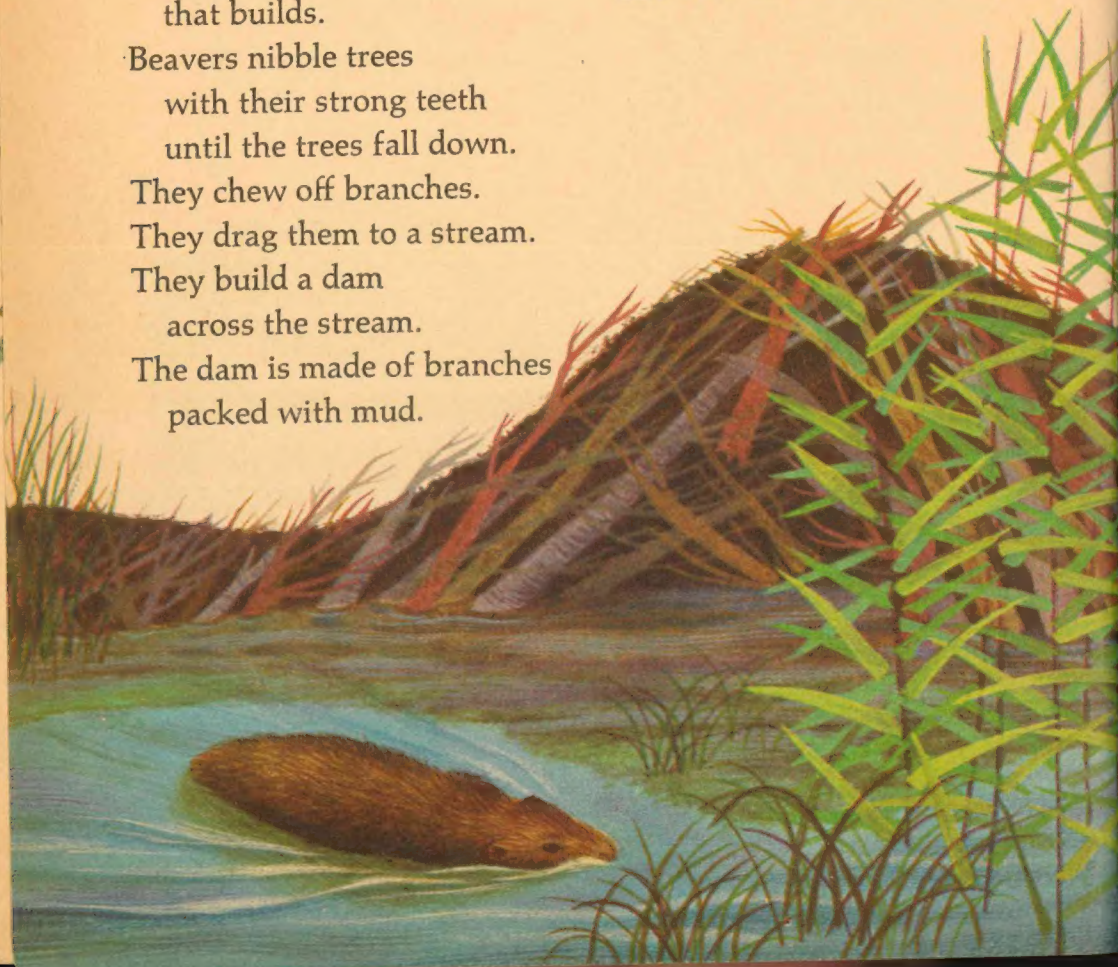
The beaver packs the mud hard  
with its flat tail.

Slap, slap, slap, goes the tail.  
The dam holds back the water.  
The water forms a pond.

In the pond  
the beaver builds its house  
of branches and mud.

Most of the house is hidden  
under water.

The beaver raises its family there.



# bee



A bee is an insect.  
This bee is a honeybee.  
Honeybees live together.  
Some people set up hives  
for bee swarms to live in.



Bee in Honeycomb

The nectar turns into honey  
in the honeycomb.  
When the hive is full of honey,  
the beekeeper puts on  
a special hood and gloves  
and takes out the honey.  
He needs the hood and gloves  
so that bees guarding the hive  
will not sting him.  
A bee sting hurts.  
But it is hard on the bee too.  
When it leaves its stinger  
in a person, the bee dies.

Unicorn Beetle

# beetle



A beetle is an insect.  
It has two pairs of wings.  
The outer wings are hard.  
They cover the inner wings.  
The beetle uses the thin  
inner wings to fly.  
There are many, many kinds  
of beetles.

Here are a few of them.

Carriion  
Beetle



Locust Borer

Striped Blister Beetle

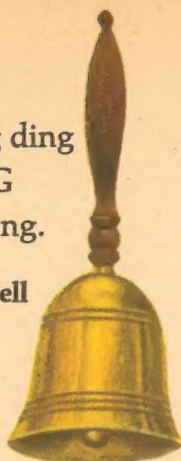
In every hive  
there is a queen.  
She lays eggs.  
There are many worker bees.  
They build honeycombs.  
They guard the hive.  
The worker bees collect nectar  
from flowers.  
The bee rests on a flower.  
It laps up nectar  
with its tongue.  
It sucks the nectar  
into its honey sac.  
Then the bee takes the nectar  
back to the honeycomb.

# bells

Bells ring.  
They go ding dong ding  
or BONG BONG  
or cling clang cling.



Cow Bell



Bells call us to school  
and to church.

Church Bells in Belfry



Most bells are made of metal.  
Inside the bell  
is a piece of metal.  
It is called a clapper.  
When the bell swings,  
the clapper strikes the side,  
and the bell rings.  
Some bells are struck  
with hammers instead.

Wind Bells



Sleigh Bells

Some bells sound sweet.  
Some bells sound loud.  
Some bells sound sweetly sad.

# berries

Berries have seeds in them.  
Some berries are sour.  
Some are sweet.  
Some are not good to eat.



# bicycle



A bicycle has two wheels.  
You pedal with your feet  
to make it go.  
The first bicycles  
had no foot pedals.

Early Bicycle



The rider had to push  
his feet against the ground.  
Some old-time bicycles  
had one big wheel  
and one small one.  
Some bicycles have two seats.  
They are called tandems.  
*Bi*-means two  
*Uni*-means one.  
A unicycle has only  
one wheel.

It is hard  
to keep your balance  
on a unicycle.  
Not many people ride them.  
But a bicycle is easy to ride.  
*Tri*-means three.  
A tricycle has three wheels.  
Many children ride tricycles.  
Motorcycles are heavy bicycles  
with motors.  
Some have a side car  
for an extra passenger.

Early Bicycle



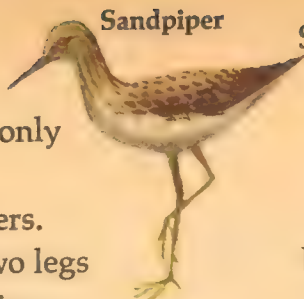
Tricycle

Unicycle

# bird

Birds are the only  
animals  
with feathers.

A bird has two legs  
and two wings.



Sandpiper



Owl

Most birds can fly.

They have hollow bones  
with air inside.

The hollow shafts  
of their feathers  
have air inside.

Most birds are very light.

They spread their strong wings  
and the air holds them up.

Their hearts beat very fast,  
like tiny engines.

They can move their wings  
very fast.

And they fly.



Toucan

Some birds,  
such as hummingbirds,  
move their wings so fast  
you cannot see the wings  
clearly.



Hummingbird

Penguins are birds that  
cannot fly  
because their wings  
are too small.



Penguin  
with baby

They live in lands  
of ice and snow  
near the South Pole.

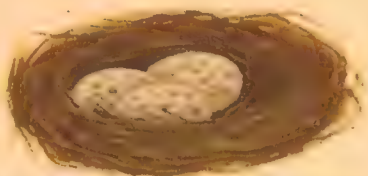
Ostriches are the  
biggest birds of all.



Ostrich

Their wings are too small  
to lift their heavy bodies.  
They cannot fly.  
But they can run very fast  
across the desert.

Most birds  
build nests.  
They build  
in trees  
or in bushes  
or on the ground.



Birds lay eggs in their nests.



Cardinal

They stay on the nests  
to keep the eggs warm.



Baby birds hatch  
from the eggs.  
The mother and father birds  
bring their babies food.  
Soon the young birds  
are strong enough  
to leave the nest.



Some birds can fly  
hundreds of miles  
over land and sea.

Many birds of the north  
fly to the warm south  
for the winter.



They fly north when summer  
comes.

Some birds always live  
near water.

Some live near ponds.

Some live near swamps.

Some live near the shores  
of lakes or seas.

# blood



If you prick your finger,  
blood comes out.

The blood in our bodies  
is important.

Blood carries food we eat  
and air we breathe  
through our bodies  
to where they are needed.

Our hearts pump  
day and night  
to keep the blood moving.

It moves away from the heart  
through arteries  
and back to the heart  
through the veins.

# boat

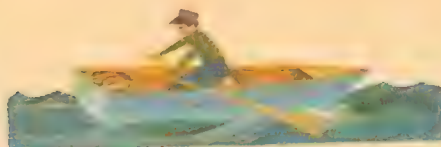


Boats float.

They float on water.

We can ride in a boat  
on the water and stay dry.

Most boats are made of wood.



Some boats are made of skins



or of metal



or of rubber



or of reeds



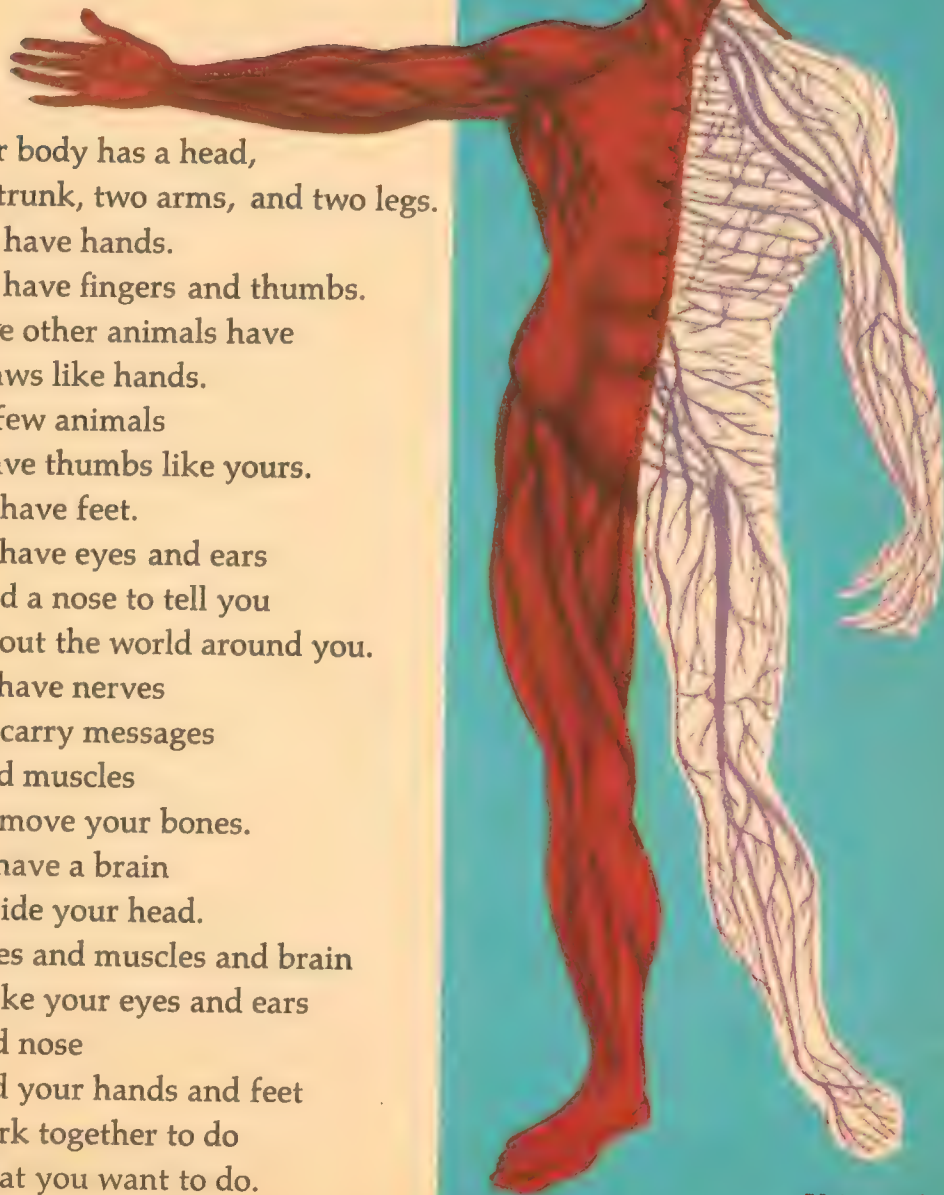
or of the bark of trees.



They move with paddles  
or oars or motors  
or are pushed along  
by the wind.

# body

Your body has a head,  
a trunk, two arms, and two legs.  
You have hands.  
You have fingers and thumbs.  
Some other animals have  
paws like hands.  
But few animals  
have thumbs like yours.  
You have feet.  
You have eyes and ears  
and a nose to tell you  
about the world around you.  
You have nerves  
to carry messages  
and muscles  
to move your bones.  
You have a brain  
inside your head.  
Nerves and muscles and brain  
make your eyes and ears  
and nose  
and your hands and feet  
work together to do  
what you want to do.



Muscles

Veins and  
Arteries

# bone

Bones inside your body  
give your body strength  
and shape.

Without bones you could not  
stand or sit or walk.

You would not be a person  
without bones.

You have about 200 bones.

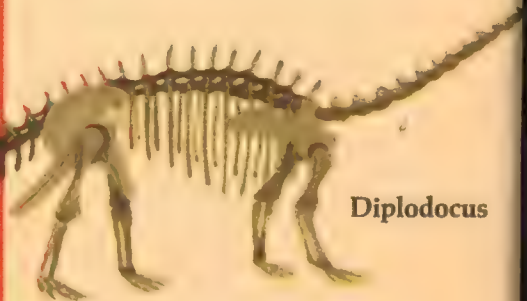
Over your bones you have  
muscle and a little fat  
and a smooth covering of skin.

Bones are put together  
at joints.

Most large animals have bones.



Bones



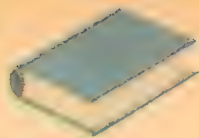
Diplodocus

The picture shows the bones  
of a large prehistoric animal.

Some sea animals  
have no bones.

They have hard shells outside.

# book



A book may tell a story.  
It may have pictures.  
It may teach something.  
In olden days books  
were written by hand.

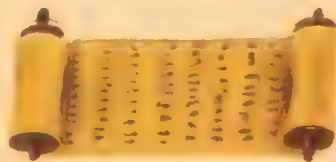


Pictures were  
painted by hand  
in those books.

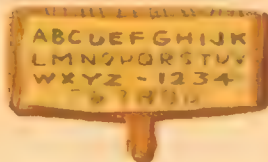


Some were very beautiful.  
Some books in olden days  
did not have pages.

The book was one long strip,  
or scroll,  
rolled up at both ends.  
As you read  
you rolled up one side.  
You unrolled the other side.  
These old books  
were not written on paper.



They were written  
on parchment  
made from animal skins,  
or on papyrus  
made from reeds.



Horn books had their pages  
covered with thin sheets  
of horn.  
No one owned many books  
in olden days.  
Now books are printed  
by machine  
on paper.  
We can have lots of them.

# bread

Bread is to eat.

Bread is made from flour  
and water or milk.

Most flour is made from grain.

The grain is ground up fine.

The grain in flour  
may be wheat or rye  
or corn or oats.

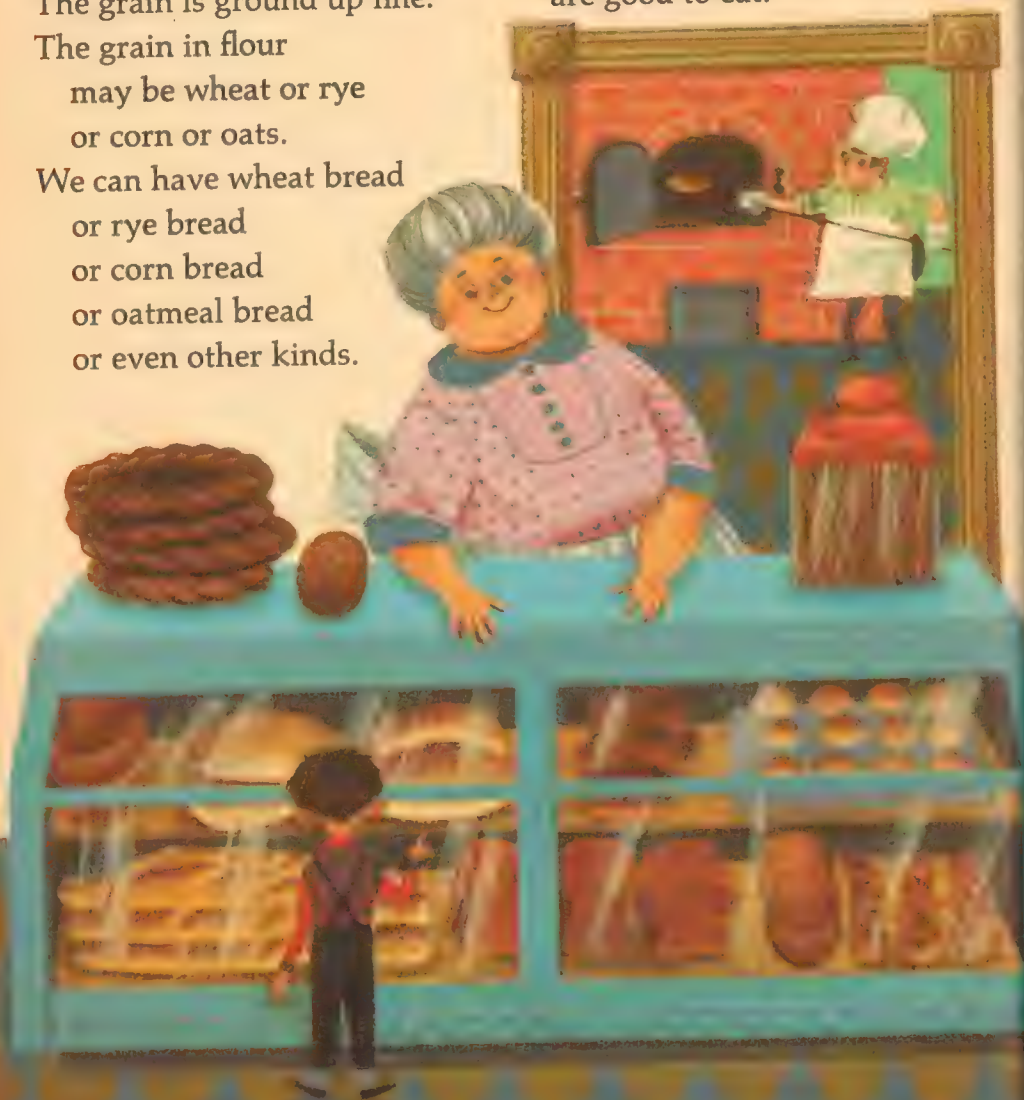
We can have wheat bread  
or rye bread  
or corn bread  
or oatmeal bread  
or even other kinds.

Most bread is shaped  
into loaves or rolls.

It is baked in an oven.

A loaf of bread  
may be flat and heavy  
or high and light.

But all kinds of bread  
are good to eat.



# brick



Bricks are for building.  
Most bricks are made of clay.  
Some bricks are baked  
in ovens called kilns.  
Some bricks are dried  
in the sun.



These bricks are simple to make.



They do not cost much.  
But they are not very hard.  
Sun-dried bricks  
may melt in rain.  
The house made of them  
may fall.

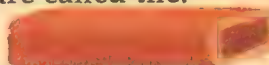
Oven-baked bricks  
are very hard.  
They last a long, long time.  
Many buildings  
are made of baked bricks.



Fireplaces  
are often made of bricks.  
For the insides of fireplaces  
special fire brick is used.



Some clay bricks are hollow.  
They are called tile.



Some bricks are made  
of glass.



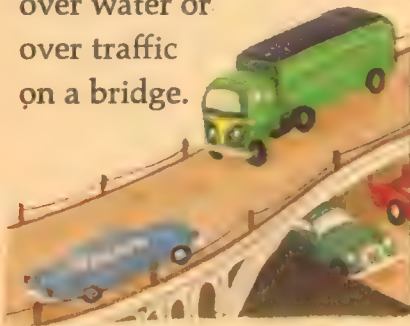
A wall of glass bricks  
lets light come through.  
But still the wall is very  
strong.

# bridge



A bridge crosses a river  
or a highway  
or railroad tracks.

We can walk or ride safely  
over water or  
over traffic  
on a bridge.



Most bridges today are made  
of steel.

Steel is very strong  
even in thin strips.

The bridge can be strong and  
still look light and graceful.

Many old bridges  
are made of stone.  
They are very strong and heavy.



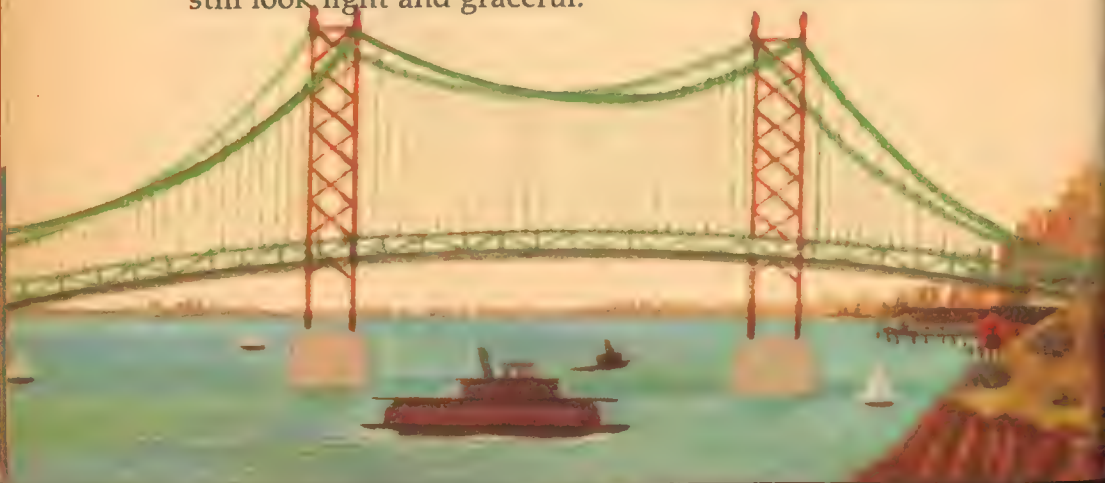
Some old bridges are  
made of wood



or of rope.



Some bridges float in water.



# buffalo



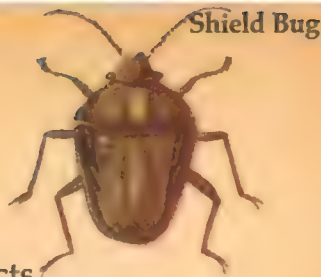
There are water buffalo  
in many lands.  
They are hard-working animals.  
They give milk.  
They draw plows.  
They are called water buffalo  
because they can work  
in water.



This animal is often called  
a buffalo.

Its real name  
is the American bison.  
Bison used to wander  
in great herds  
over the western plains.

# bug



Shield Bug

Bugs are insects.  
They can stick their beaks  
into animals or plants  
and suck out their juices.  
Their outer wings are so thin  
you can see through them.



Large Milkweed Bug

Tarnished Plant Bug



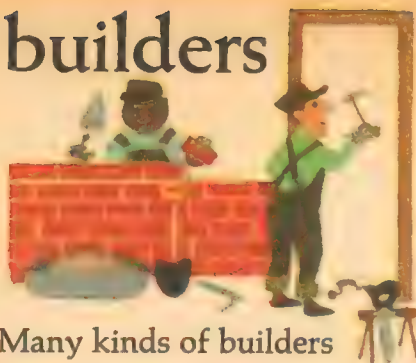
Harlequin  
Stink  
Bug



All bugs are insects.  
But not all insects are bugs.  
(See *insects* in the I book.)



# builders



Many kinds of builders  
work on a building.

A carpenter is a builder.

He works with wood.

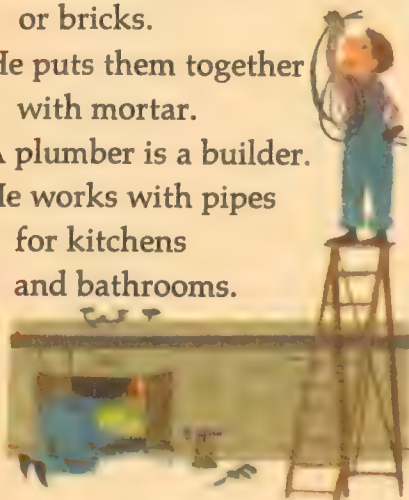
A mason is a builder.

He works with stone  
or bricks.

He puts them together  
with mortar.

A plumber is a builder.

He works with pipes  
for kitchens  
and bathrooms.



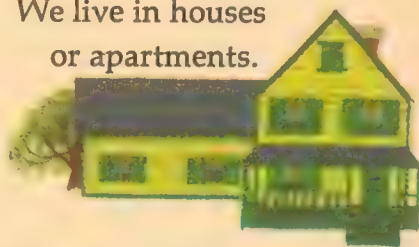
An electrician  
is a builder.

He works with wiring  
for lights  
and stoves.

# buildings

Buildings shelter us from wind  
and rain,  
from cold and  
from the sun's heat.

We live in houses  
or apartments.

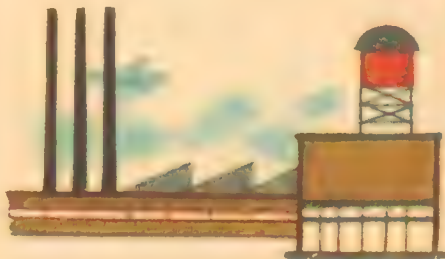


These are buildings.

We go to school in buildings  
called schools.



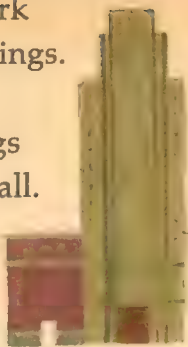
Some people work  
in buildings called factories.



Some people work  
in office buildings.

In big cities  
office buildings  
may be very tall.

Tall buildings  
are called  
skyscrapers.



Their tops do seem to scrape  
the sky.

When we are sick  
we go to buildings  
called hospitals.



We worship in buildings  
called churches or temples.



Men have built themselves  
shelters for thousands of years.

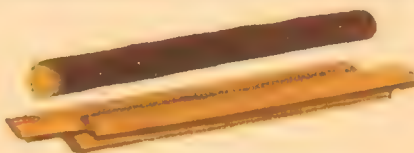
They learned to use  
what was handy,  
and they still do.



Where there was stone  
they built stone buildings.



Where there were trees  
they built wood buildings.  
Sometimes they used round logs.



More often they sawed the logs  
into flat planks.

Where there was clay  
they made bricks.

Some men made houses  
of reeds  
plastered with mud.  
Some built with chunks  
of sod cut out of the ground.

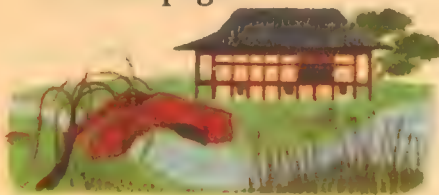


Some built with chunks  
of icy snow.



Today buildings are made  
of wood and brick,  
of stone and steel,  
of concrete and glass,  
of reeds and grass,  
of sod and snow,  
and even of paper.

You can see most of them  
on these pages.



# bus



A bus carries people  
to school  
or to work  
or to a shop  
or from one city to another.

It stops for people  
who wait for it at a bus stop.

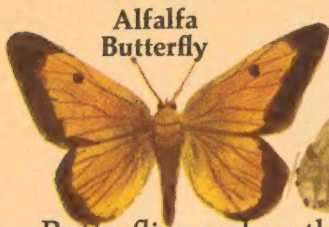
On most buses the people  
pay a fare.

The bus driver collects  
the money  
the people pay.



# butterflies and moths

Gypsy Moth



Alfalfa  
Butterfly



Butterflies and moths  
are insects.

Like most insects  
they are "turn-into"  
animals.

Grown-up butterflies  
and moths lay eggs.

The eggs hatch  
into caterpillars.

Some caterpillars  
eat plant leaves.

Some eat fruits and vegetables.



Morning Cloak Larva

The caterpillars of some moths  
eat wool clothes.

Some spin cocoons  
or form chrysalises  
to sleep in.

When the caterpillars  
are fully grown  
they go to sleep.

These resting insects  
are called pupae.

When they wake up  
they come out of their cocoons  
or chrysalises.

They sit in the sun  
while their new wings dry.

Then they fly away.

They are pretty butterflies  
or moths.



Morning  
Cloak  
Chrysalis



Morning Cloak  
Butterfly

Most butterflies fly about  
in the daytime.



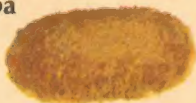
Most moths fly  
at night.  
Grown-up moths and butterflies  
do not eat much.  
They do not live long.  
But they lay eggs  
which turn into caterpillars  
which turn into pupae  
which turn into  
grown-up moths  
and butterflies.



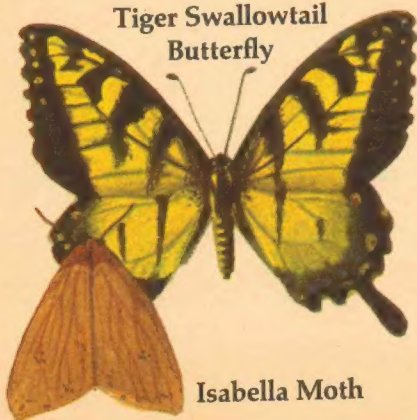
Larva



Pupa



Tiger Swallowtail  
Butterfly



Isabella Moth

# buttons and buttonholes

Buttons and buttonholes  
help hold our clothes together.  
Buttons look nice too.  
Some are very pretty.



They are used for decoration.

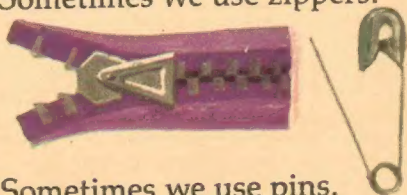


Sometimes we use  
hooks and eyes  
instead of buttons.

Sometimes we use snaps.



Sometimes we use zippers.



Sometimes we use pins.  
But buttons look nicest.

